Table 1.10 Cooling Degree-Days by Census Division

Census Divisions	August					Cumulative January through August				
				Percent Change					Percent Change	
	Normal[a]	2009	2010	Normal to 2010	2009 to 2010	Normal[a]	2009	2010	Normal to 2010	2009 to 2010
New England										
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	146	200	175	20	-13	395	351	621	57	77
Middle Atlantic										
New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania	205	248	258	26	4	592	549	897	52	63
East North Central										
Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin	197	162	293	49	81	641	472	898	40	90
West North Central										
Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota	255	189	343	35	81	828	631	999	21	58
South Atlantic										
Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia	393	435	476	21	9	1,497	1,585	1,823	22	15
East South Central										
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	376	354	502	34	42	1,276	1,275	1,684	32	32
West South Central										
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	527	551	628	19	14	1,929	2,135	2,156	12	1
Mountain										
Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming	302	327	330	9	1	1,017	1,087	1,036	2	-5
Pacific[b]										
California, Oregon, Washington	193	240	191	-1	-20	538	668	475	-12	-29
U.S. Average[b]	**290**	**306**	**356**	**23**	**16**	**986**	**1,000**	**1,195**	**21**	**20**

[a] "Normal" is based on calculations of data from 1971 through 2000.

[b] Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

Notes: Degree-days are relative measurements of outdoor air temperature used as an index for heating and cooling energy requirements. Cooling degree-days are the number of degrees that the daily average temperature rises above 65° F. Heating degree-days are the number of degrees that the daily average temperature falls below 65° F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperatures in a 24-hour period. For example, if a weather station recorded an average daily temperature of 78° F, cooling degree-days for that station would be 13 (and 0 heating degree-days). A weather station recording an average daily temperature of 40° F would report 25 heating degree-days for that day (and 0 cooling degree-days).

Web Pages: • See http://www.eia.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html for current data. • See http://www.eia.gov/emeu/aer/overview.html for historical data.

Sources: There are several degree-day databases maintained by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The information published here is developed by the National Weather Service Climate Prediction Center, Camp Springs, MD. The data are available weekly with monthly summaries and are based on mean daily temperatures recorded at about 200 major weather stations around the country. The temperature information recorded at those weather stations is used to calculate statewide degree-day averages based on population. The State figures are then aggregated into Census Divisions and into the national average. The population weights currently used represent resident State population data estimated for the 2000 Census by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The data provided here are available sooner than the Historical Climatology Series 5-2 (cooling degree-days) developed by the National Climatic Data Center, Asheville, NC, which compiles data from some 8,000 weather stations.